

**Table S1 GO term analyses of genetic modifiers of *His1* effect on viability.**

Gene Symbol	Biological evidence for the gene and/or gene product	Reference(s)
<b>Chromosome organization (biological function), GO:0051276</b>		
<i>nopo</i>	Fly homolog of human E3 ligase TRIP; interacts with DNA polymerase $\eta$ , regulates S to M transition during syncytial nuclear divisions.	(Wallace et al. 2014) (Merkle et al. 2009)
<i>AGO1</i>	Component of miRNA-specific silencing machinery; was shown to regulate nuclear organization of PcG target loci.	(Williams and Rubin 2002) (Grimaud et al. 2006)
<i>CG3358</i>	Fly ortholog of TatD-related DNase TATDN1 that plays an important role in mitotic chromosome segregation.	(Yang et al. 2012)
<i>Sep5</i>	Nuclear GTPase and a component of microtubule-associated complex involved in cytokinesis.	(Hughes et al. 2008) (Goldstein and Gunawardena 2000)
<i>E(Pc)</i>	Contributes to chromatin-dependent silencing; is not present in PRC1 or PRC2 but, rather, is a subunit of histone acetyltransferase complex TIP60 involved in both gene activation and repression; interacts with <i>ISWI</i> , which is involved in H1 deposition into chromatin.	(Sinclair et al. 1998) (Stankunas et al. 1998) (Kusch et al. 2004) (Arancio et al. 2010)
<i>Elba2</i>	BEN domain-containing protein; associates with the <i>Fab-7</i> boundary/insulator element, promotes chromatin silencing.	(Aoki et al. 2012)
<i>Socs36E</i>	SH2 domain-containing suppressor of cytokine signaling; a negative regulator of the JAK/STAT cascade, which is involved, together with H1, in the establishment of heterochromatin silencing.	(Singh et al. 2010) (Xu et al. 2014)
<i>c(2)M</i>	Component of the synaptonemal complex; required for reciprocal meiotic recombination.	(Heidmann et al. 2004)
<i>Chd1</i>	ATP-dependent nucleosome remodeling motor protein; essential for chromatin assembly in the nascent male pronucleus and for deposition of H3.3 at transcriptionally active loci.	(Konev et al. 2007)
<b>DNA binding (molecular function), GO:0003677</b>		
<i>bsh</i>	Brain-specific homeobox protein.	(Hasegawa et al. 2013)
<i>vis</i>	Homeobox-containing TGIF-related transactivator.	(Hyman et al. 2003)
<i>inv</i>	Helix-turn-helix transcription factor.	(Simmonds et al. 1995)
<i>zf30C</i>	Zinc finger transcription factor.	(Jafari et al. 2012)
<i>CG3358</i>	Fly ortholog of TatD-related DNase TATDN1.	(Yang et al. 2012)
<i>CG12744</i>	Zinc finger transcription factor.	(Jin et al. 2008)
<i>lola</i>	Zinc finger transcription factor.	(Giniger et al. 1994)
<i>Elba2</i>	BEN domain-containing protein, associates with the <i>Fab-7</i> element.	(Aoki et al. 2012)
<i>Chd1</i>	ATP-dependent nucleosome remodeling motor protein.	(Konev et al. 2007)
<i>c(2)M</i>	Component of the synaptonemal complex.	(Heidmann et al. 2004)
<b>Small GTPase-mediated signal transduction (biological function), GO:0007264</b>		
<i>phyl</i>	Regulator of Notch and Wnt signaling pathways.	(Nagaraj and Banerjee 2009)
<i>CG15611</i>	Exhibits sequence similarity to fly Rho guanyl-nucleotide exchange factor TRIO.	(Bateman et al. 2000)
<i>CG8155</i>	Structurally similar to fly Rab GTPase activator Evi5.	(Laflamme et al. 2012)
<i>GEFmeso</i>	Mesoderm guanine nucleotide exchange, a binding target of Ras-like GTPase Ral.	(Blanke and Jackle 2006)
<i>RtGEF</i>	Homologous to mammalian Rho-type guanyl-nucleotide exchange factor Pix.	(Manser et al. 1998)
<i>Arf51F</i>	GTP-binding protein according to sequence similarity to human ADP-ribosylation factor 2, Arf2.	(Bobak et al. 1989)
<i>Sep5</i>	Belongs to the superfamily of Septin GTPases.	(O'Neill and Clark 2013)
<b>Gametogenesis (biological function), GO:0048477, GO:0007283</b>		
<i>gbb</i>	Fly ortholog of human bone morphogenic protein-5 (BMP-5); was shown to be involved in BMP signaling that controls ovarian cell development.	(Kirilly et al. 2005)
<i>vis</i>	Transcription factor; required for regulation of multiple genes involved in sperm manufacture; mutants are male sterile due to a defect in primary	(Ayyar et al. 2003)

	spermatocyte differentiation before the onset of meiotic divisions.	
<i>TBCB</i>	Tubulin-binding cofactor B, a ubiquitin-related domain-containing protein; regulates microtubule organization in the nucleus and controls oocyte polarity.	(Baffet et al. 2012)
<i>AGO1</i>	Plays central roles in female germ-line cell differentiation.	(Yang et al. 2007)
<i>Arf51F</i>	ADP ribosylation factor; is required for cytokinesis in spermatocytes.	(Dyer et al. 2007)
<i>stau</i>	dsRNA- and mRNA 3'-UTR-binding protein; regulates translation and mRNA localization of egg polarity genes <i>bicoid</i> , <i>gurken</i> , <i>nanos</i> and <i>oskar</i> .	(Johnstone and Lasko 2001)
<i>Lar</i>	Leukocyte antigen-related-like tyrosine phosphatase receptor protein; required for the establishment of cell polarity during oogenesis.	(Krueger et al. 2003)
<i>Edtp</i>	Egg-derived tyrosine phosphatase; essential for ovarian development, oogenesis and embryogenesis.	(Yamaguchi et al. 2005)
<i>Socs36E</i>	Functions in male germ-line stem cell maintenance.	(Issigonis et al. 2009) (Singh et al. 2010)
<i>pAbp</i>	Polyadenylate-binding protein; essential for spermatid elongation; translationally regulates Grk ( <i>gurken</i> ), which is required for the establishment of the dorsal-ventral axis of a developing egg.	(Pertceva et al. 2010) (Clouse et al. 2008)
<i>Chd1</i>	SNF2-like ATPase; functions in oogenesis and egg fertilization.	(Konev et al. 2007) (McDaniel et al. 2008)
<b>Nervous system development and neural system processes (biological function), GO:0007399, GO:0050877</b>		
<i>Dap160</i>	Dynamin-associated protein, contains EF-hand and SH3 domains, a negative regulator of Notch signaling; interacts with the atypical protein kinase C (aPKC) to stimulate neuroblast proliferation; similar to dynamin, regulates synaptic vesicle endocytosis.	(Chabu and Doe 2008) (Koh et al. 2004)
<i>bsh</i>	Transcription factor; regulates neuronal identity specification.	(Hasegawa et al. 2013)
<i>phyl</i>	Zinc-binding protein; essential for the peripheral nervous system development and photoreceptor differentiation.	(Chang et al. 1995)
<i>gbb</i>	Part of the BMP signaling pathway; important for the neuromuscular junction development and synaptic transmission.	(James and Broihier 2011)
<i>CG5742</i>	Predicted ankyrin repeat-containing protein; was found to regulate neurogenesis in an RNAi screen in vivo in <i>Drosophila</i> .	(Neumuller et al. 2011)
<i>inv</i>	Transcription factor; regulates neuroblast fate determination.	(Bhat and Schedl 1997)
<i>lea</i>	Axon guidance receptor; regulates neuron migration.	(Simpson et al. 2000) (Kraut and Zinn 2004)
<i>zf30C</i>	Transcription factor; regulates dendrite morphology in the developing brain.	(Parrish et al. 2006)
<i>spict</i>	Magnesium transmembrane transporter orthologous to human NIPA1; negatively regulates BMP signaling to promote synaptic growth at the neuromuscular junction.	(Wang et al. 2007)
<i>Pka-R2</i>	cAMP-dependent protein kinase R2; functions in repulsive axon guidance.	(Terman and Kolodkin 2004)
<i>spi</i>	TGF- $\alpha$ -like ligand that triggers epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) activation to promote neuroepithelial proliferation and neuroblast formation in the optic lobe; as a component of EGFR signaling pathway, is important for olfactory learning in flies.	(Morante et al. 2013) (Rahn et al. 2013)
<i>RtGEF</i>	Rho-type guanine nucleotide exchange factor; regulates postsynaptic structure and protein localization at the glutaminergic neuromuscular junction.	(Parnas et al. 2001)
<i>uzip</i>	Cell adhesion protein; functions in axon guidance in the <i>Drosophila</i> central nervous system.	(Ding et al. 2011)
<i>Arf51F</i>	GTP-binding protein; has a regulatory function in synaptic vesicle endocytosis.	(Lloyd et al. 2000)
<i>stau</i>	Regulator of translation, a major player in the establishment of long-term memory and neuronal plasticity.	(Dubnau et al. 2003)
<i>lola</i>	Transcription factor; regulates axonogenesis, brain morphogenesis and eye development.	(Giniger et al. 1994) (Yamamoto et al. 2008) (Zheng and Carthew 2008)

<i>Lar</i>	Tyrosine phosphatase receptor; plays a key role in the control of axon guidance.	(Krueger et al. 1996)
<i>E(Pc)</i>	Together with other subunits of the TIP60 HAT complex regulates dendrite targeting of olfactory neurons.	(Tea and Luo 2011)
<b>Stress response (biological function), GO:0006955, GO:0006952</b>		
<i>nopo</i>	E3 ligase; likely plays a role in defense response, based on its homology with human TRAF-interacting protein TRIP.	(Lee et al. 1997)
<i>coro</i>	WD40 repeat-containing protein; belongs to a family of proteins involved in defense response to fungus.	(Jin et al. 2008)
<i>Gbp</i>	Growth blocking peptide; a potent cytokine that stimulates the expression of anti-microbial peptides.	(Tsuzuki et al. 2012)
<i>lola</i>	Transcription factor; functions in anti-microbial humoral response.	(Kleino et al. 2005)
<i>CG13551</i>	ATPase inhibitor, glycine-rich protein; has an in vitro activity in suppressing Gram-positive bacteria.	(Feng et al. 2009)
<i>dnr1</i>	FERM domain- and RING finger-containing protein; an inhibitor of the immune deficiency (IMD) pathway at the level of initiator caspase Dredd.	(Guntermann et al. 2009)
<i>Jhl-21</i>	Leucine transmembrane transporter; belongs to a family of proteins involved in defense response to fungus.	(Jin et al. 2008)
<i>Traf4</i>	TNF receptor-associated factor; functions in the IMD pathway and plays a role in fly defense response to <i>Vibrio cholera</i> .	(Berkey et al. 2009)

The known attributes and properties of genetic suppressors and enhancers of *His1* function in vivo that belong to enriched GO term classes are listed.